

- ALSO -

Negotiate Loans on Mortgages
apr16 dtf

HENRY F. T. MERRILL,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
No. 30 Exchange St., Portland.
Formerly of the U. S. Treasury Department and
Attorney in all the courts in the District of Columbia
will attend to the prosecution of claims before the
Court of Claims and the various departments of
Washington. oct11-tt

This is to certify that the "Babcock Self-Acting Fire Engine," has been in the service of the City for the past three months, and has proved itself in every instance to be an invaluable auxiliary to these Fire Department.

I cheerfully recommend it to all towns where water supply is limited, in preference to a Steam Fire Engine.

The City Government contemplate buying three or four more of these Fire Engines, and placing them in the Department during the year.

JOHN S. DAMRELL,
Chief Engineer, B. F. D.

PLUMMER & EATON,
General Agents for State of Maine

For Sale.
THE house on State Street, occupied by the undersigned. This house is thoroughly built of brick and stone and has all modern conveniences.
ALLEN HAINES.
 Portland, Sep. 18th, 1872. sep19-tt

FOR SALE!

TEBBETS HOUSE,
SPRINGVALE.

WM. ALLEN, JR.
npr24 d2w
**DRUGGISTS STAND
FOR SALE!**
One of the very best stands in the city
for a Druggist, is on the corner of Fore

THE
Maine State Agricultural Society
will hold its
11TH EXHIBITION AT BANGOR,
September 16, 17, 18 & 19,
1873.
Over \$6000, in premiums are offered.
msr22 dcm

F. A. LEAVITT,
491-2 Exchange St
eod3m
Steam Safe Co.'s Safe.
WE have one of Sanborn's Steam Fire Proof
Safes, medium size, combination lock, new and
in perfect order, for sale at a large discount from
manufacturer's prices. Call and examine it at No.
22 Exchange street.
J. S. BAILEY & CO., Auctioneers.
ap26 dit

merit to the translation; but it also has great defects. It runs back to the time when the Greek language was far less understood than it is now. The translators of some of the books are unknown. King James's translators were rather revisers than translators, as they themselves say on their title-page. The fact that he "authorized" this version will not go far with the descendants of the Pilgrims, who fled to Holland to escape his tyranny. The Pilgrims themselves never used this version, but clung to the Geneva Bible, as many others do to the Bishop's Bible, so that the

**I will Remove and Prevent
SCALE in any Steam Boilers, or
make no charge. Address,
GEO. W. LORD,
my3dtf PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Notice.
THE Cavalry Corps Association, Armies of the
United States, will meet **May 13, 1873, at
New Haven, Conn.** By order of

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1873.

Every regular article of the Press is furnished with a card certifying that it is the property of the Press, and that it is not to be reprinted or used in any other way without the permission of the Press. The name and address of the writer is given in large, bold, and legible characters, so that the public may be enabled to identify the author of every article, and thus to hold him responsible for its contents. The Press is not responsible for the opinions or statements of its correspondents, or for the contents of any communication received from any source, unless it is signed by the author, and is published in its original form.

The Congressmen in Torment.

It seems an ungracious, if not a vicious thing in the constituents of a reputable Congressman, like Gen. Garfield or Senator Morrill of Vermont, to question to question with so much pertinacity and vigor their conduct in regard to the back pay swindle. The average constituent does not like to see a man, who has been so long in the service of his country, and who has done so much for his country, to be so treated. The average constituent does not like to see a man, who has been so long in the service of his country, and who has done so much for his country, to be so treated.

There appears upon our streets of an unusual number of well-dressed, intelligent looking gentlemen, who are engaged in the study of the various "Morrill" organizations of the State in this city. We are glad to learn that the attendance this session is unusually large, and we but speak the desire of the people when we express the hope that our visitors may find their visit unusually pleasant. Aside from the worthy objects to which this and similar organizations meet to promote, the assembly of so many gentlemen of character from all over the State once a year, is of inestimable importance on account of the friendships which are formed, and the interchange of opinions and information which must go a great way towards breaking down provincialism in thought, habit and action, and tend to consolidate the people and harmonize their interests.

The Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, which was approved by the Governor General last Saturday, authorizes an increase of capital sufficient to change the gauge from standard to this city and procure steel rails for the entire line. Mr. Brydges informed the Parliamentary Committee that the whole would be done as soon as the material and men could be obtained to do the work. The chief point which the Railway Committee had to consider was how such an augmentation of capital would affect parties already interested. It was shown, however, that all parties concerned would have their positions greatly improved and that there were no substantial grounds for representations were entitled to weight.

Unhappy the man who is obliged to answer either of these questions in the affirmative. There are plenty of instances where the man who is called in proof. The well-known Minnesota Representative who went home with the swag in his pocket, exultingly proclaiming "I voted against it," has now a very bad reputation than ever, and the brusque clergyman who refused to receive titles of the stolen goods, ought to be classed with Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, his most courageous being as great as the physical courage of the heroic little Xose. Representative Hoar and other gentlemen voted against the swindle, but took their share of the spoils. They have sought to appease the just wrath of their neighbors by giving it away to local charities. Senator Morrill of Vermont gave his to reduce the debt of his State. This course has found favor only in the eyes of the near friends of those who have pursued it. The minds of all impartial judges instinctively revolt to those exciting tales of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval, in which those adventures were dived travelers without ceremony, and then bestowed the avails of their industry in the sweetest, most courteous manner on the first distressed maiden or infirm old man they chanced to meet.

As for those who, like Butler, Banks and Ames, planned the assault on the Treasury and then pocketed the cash without any ado, their thick-skinned effrontery would avail them as little as the agonies of explanation which their more sensitive associates indulge, if they were not the most detestable of men who have no other way of character to lose or to tarnish. Butler's moral unsoundness must have reacted on his intellect, or he never could have supposed that the proposition to return to the effects of the sufferers by his thefts the three cents which, according to his calculation, in the case of the most of them, would strike anybody as a good deal of money, even of the butler's kind. De minimis non curat lex, but to be sure he who takes a copper is hardly indictable; but what of the lawyer who defends the parolier of a gold nugget, because the metal is only many cents in a lump? But if Butler, misled by his evil genius, ran for Governor of Massachusetts, as he has done to do, there is strong reason to believe that he will receive from the people such a staggering blow, as would make to tingle even the rudimentary nerves that lie hidden under his mail of triple brass.

If there is among the delinquents any whose apologies could be received, it is the consideration, it is the member who had charge of the appropriation bill in which the obnoxious clause was craftily inserted. Gen. Garfield's constituents have in their county conventions invited him to resign, not because he took the money, but because his constituents could not see how he could have secured the passage of his appropriation bill, as was natural, and some allowance is to be made for his peculiar circumstances. But after all, his neighbors cannot be expected to acquit him. For if such reasons were accepted for voting in favor of wicked measures, what unheard of atrocities might not be expected in the same way? It is to be supposed that scoundrels so adroit as Gen. Butler would even leave the victims of their wiles without such a flimsy excuse, as the incorporation of the evil proposition with a good and important one, if such excuses were allowed? It would have been a thousand times better for Garfield's honor and fame, if he had boldly lifted the defect of his bill and taken the responsibility of an extra session of Congress rather than be made a prominent accomplice in a robbery.

Recent statistics show that New York has over eight thousand licensed liquor shops, or one to every one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. A well informed journalist says that observation as to the location and expense of the dram shops of the city shows that they could not exist if their average revenue were less than \$2000 per annum, thus giving an average of over eight hundred and half millions of dollars wasted on liquor in the year. The results of this enormous waste of money are only partially seen in the army of 32,721 that were carried to the station house under the disgraceful banner of intoxication. There are open and direct results, but give no idea of the want and misery that is concealed in tens of thousands of homes. There may be good in the traffic, but we cannot see it.

And now the Kennebec Journal is merry over the fact that the cooper in New York have succeeded in enforcing an uniform standard of barrels made in Maine shall not be purchased by dealers in that city. It may be sufficient satisfaction to it that these barrels are shipped from Bath and Portland, but it should remember that hundreds of men in the interior make them and are in danger of losing employment on account of the New York ordinance. In any event, we don't see any cause for glee, and don't think the Journal will on a second thought need in its mightiness it despises as humble industries such occupations as do not employ millions of capital and erect eight city factories.

The New York Legislature during the present session has been loaded down with the burden of 2,053 bills of which 1,071 have been passed and in the Assembly 671 remain in general orders. It is fair to suppose that the greater part of these bills that have become laws were of a special character, and that by general legislation, avoiding, at the same time, the danger that attends special legislation.

The New York Tribune either to further ingratiate itself with the leaders of the rebellion by slandering the Union soldiers, or to contribute to the success of some British claims, now pending before the Mixed Commission, revises the story that Union soldiers burned Columbus, S. C., in the spring of 1865. It accepts the testimony of Gen. Wade Hampton as conclusive, who is now very anxious to escape the responsibility of firing a city of his native State. Fortunately for the reputation of the country and its gallant army that "went marching through Georgia" and afterwards through South Carolina, these conspicuous Federal generals, Sherman, Howard and Logan are yet living and promptly testify that the city was on fire when they rode into Columbia at the head of the army and that the bridges at the edge of the city and the depots in its heart were in flames and the street was passed along with burning cotton for 400 yards and further, that the Federal soldiers were doing their utmost to stop the conflagration. Both he and Gen. Howard deny that they have ever made any statement that the Union army fired the city. There is good cause to believe that the Tribune is ambitious to be the champion of the "lost cause" but their mania affords no reason for the falsification of history, or slandering one of the most gallant and devoted of armies.

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The Indian Policy Expended.—A New York despatch says that the Board of Indian Commissioners unanimously adopted a report approving the President's Indian policy. After speaking of the causes which lead to the removal of the Indians, and of the previously published, the commissioners in alluding to the assassination of Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, say a treacherous base admittance of no palliation, nor can any punishment be meted out to the perpetrators of the crime be too severe. The MODOC war, it is held, however, cannot be charged against the President's policy, and is charged against the misdeeds of individual Indians or bands should not be charged against the President, or upon the removal of the Indians. The MODOC war, it is held, however, cannot be charged against the President's policy, and is charged against the misdeeds of individual Indians or bands should not be charged against the President, or upon the removal of the Indians. The MODOC war, it is held, however, cannot be charged against the President's policy, and is charged against the misdeeds of individual Indians or bands should not be charged against the President, or upon the removal of the Indians.

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